THE GENUINE ARTICLE FROM THE PEN OF IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

IGNORANCE AND VITUPERATION UNALLOYED.

(From The Weekly Tribune.) I am in receipt of an article published in "The Representative," a Populist paper located in Minneapolis. The person who sends it states that it was written by Ignatius Donnelly. I should think that there must be some mistake about that, because the entire article is full of billingsgate and low, personal flings, and a man of the literary reputation of Mr. Donnelly would hardly be expected to stoop to such vulgar journalism; but the initials "I. D." with which the article is signed seem to decide the question against me, and I assume that my Minnesota correspondent

is correct in his statement, As a rule I never notice criticisms of my public work when they are couched in language which shows their author, whoever he may be, to lack ordinary politeness. When one is writing for pullication he can never afford to use the language of a common blackguard. No matter how cultivated and refined he may be, decent and well-informed people will classify him in the vocabulary he himself uses as a blackguard, when in fact the individual may be capable of better things if one happens to catch him "at his best." Epithets are not arguments. They are seldom used except when their authors lack better material.

I was in St. Paul on the day that the Repub-Bean State Convention met, and had the honor of addressing the delegates there assembled for the space of forty-five minutes. I visited St. Paul for that very purpose. "I. D." asserts that I was sent there by The New-York Tribune. What difference would it make whether I was employed by The New-York Tribune or not? I have no means of support except my earnings from month to month. Is it a disgrace to be employed by a great metropolitan journal, such as The New-York Tribune is everywhere acknowledged to be If so, then I acknowledge my disgrace. It is also true that I do a large amount of campaign work for The Tribune. Is there anything wrong about If my views agree with those of The Tribune and the managers of that paper see fit to keep me engaged in teaching such views from the platform, have they not a perfect right so to do? If I teach the truth, does it make my utterances any the less true because I am constantly em ployed on The New-York Tribune? Has not The ribune a perfect right to select its own methods of education? Then what does any intelligent man expect to gain by asserting that I am in way connected with The New-York Tribune? I have never sought in any way to deny that fact. It is the kind of work which a man does for which he should be held responsible.

The wrath of this Populist writer seems to have been aroused by some things which I said at that State Convention. The right to criticise is denied to no one. I now invite the attention of my readers to some of those criticisms.

WHAT REDUCED WAGES?

I quote from the article in "The Representative" signed "I. D."

Mr. Horr said:

tion and then the markets are ruined

Well, who in thunder reduced wages? It was you Republican party when it demonetized silver in 1878 and made the gold dollar the equivalent of twice as of the workman's muscle and the farmer's toll. And now you come here to enlighten the Westhobos with your shallow platitudes, 'Scat! Get

The trouble with this statement is that it is not true. Wages did not begin to decline after the passage of the act of 1873. Indeed, during the twenty years from 1873 to 1893 the wages of the workingmen of the United States were increased per capita. The members of the Senate Committee who investigated that point reported unanimously to that effect without regard to party affiliations.

There may have been a few isolated instances which wages were lowered in the United States between those dates; but taken in the aggregate, the wages paid in gold dollars to each laboring man were increased during those twenty years. The claim has been constantly been made during those years by nearly all the farmers' journals of the country that there had een a decline in the price of farm products, e wages of Lired hands had been nowhere less and in many instances had been higher than they were twenty years ago.

THE DROPPING OF WAGES WHICH HAS RUINED OUR HOME MARKETS TOOK PLACE AFTER THE ELECTION OF 1892-During the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 the people of this country were well employed and at good wages. During those years I travelled over 160,000 miles, entirely within the United States, Go where I would, I found factories running full handed and the people receiving good wages. The history and statistics of production in this country will bear me out in this statement, Let us try to be truthful about these matters.

It is the threatened free trade legislation of the Democratic party which has paralyzed business, thrown people out of employment, and cut down the wages of laboring men here in the United States. The fact cannot be gainsaid by calling any one else hard names. Epithets prove

MORE MONEY NOW THAN EVER. I quote again from the article in "The Repre-

sentative": Mr. Horr said: They tell us that it is overproduction, when the

fact is that it is lack of consumption, because there is nothing to buy with."

What do you buy with? Money. Who reduced the money of this country by demonetizing silver? The Republican party. Again Mr. Horr said:

"The Republican party plants itself upon the position that we should make, as far as possible, everything we need right here at home."

Well, why don't you make your money at home? Why should we borrow money in England, and pay interest on it, when our experience during the war, with the first \$60,000,000 of greenbacks, shows that we can make just as good money ourselves, and pay no interest on it?

The statement which I actually made was this, that the working people of the United States could not buy articles as they had done in the past because their wages had been recently cut down or entirely stopped, and on that account the workingmen had nothing with which to buy. Nowhere did I intimate that such a state of affairs existed because there was no money in the country with which to buy. The statement which I did make is absolutely true. The wages paid each day for work all over the United States for many years past have been the greatest distribution of wealth known anywhere on the face

of the earth. The statement which this writer seems to be lieve, and seeks to make me utter, is not true. The money of this country was not reduced in amount by the law of 1873. The money in circulation per capita in 1873 was \$18 04. In 1874 it was \$18 13. It then fell a little per capita each year, chiefly in consequence of the population increasing 7,000,000, up to 1878, when it was \$15 32, when the amount began steadily to increase, and in 1893 it had reached the sum of \$23 80 per capita. TO-DAY IT IS NEARLY \$25 for each man,

oman and child in the United States. In the face of this well-known fact why keep asserting that there is such a lack of currency this country? What we need is a revival of business so as to make the money circulate which has all this time existed in the United States.

WHAT MONEY REALLY IS.

Because I stated that we should make as nearly as possible everything we need right here at home, this writer asks: "Well, why don't you make your money at home?" That question is founded on the assumption that money is a manufactured article like cotton cloth or woollen And what is a greenback but a chopped up bond-

blankets. It is nothing of the kind, "Why should we borrow money and pay interest on it when experience shows that we can make just as good money ourselves and pay no interest?" quoth "I. D." That question could be asked only by a

person who believes in "flat" money Experience shows this and nothing more: That our Government can issue a limited amount of notes, payable on demand, and keep such notes at par so long as it redeems them when demanded. Experience also shows that when the amount is so large that the Government fails to redeem them on presentation such notes fall below par. A government might issue \$60,000,000 of such notes and keep them good, when it could do nothing of the kind with ten times that amount. A man worth \$5,000 might issue promissory notes of \$100 each to the amount of \$1,000, and those notes might all remain good. His well-known ability to pay that amount would give people confidence in his promise. Let it be once understood, however, that there are \$10,000 of such notes out against him, and those notes will instantly fall below par. Because a government can issue a limited amount of promises to pay and keep it good, it by no means follows that it can do the same thing with an unlimited amount

This Populist writer newhere indicates how much of such money can be issued by a government and be kept good. I assert that the amount is limited. Does he deny this? If not, why did he not name the limitation? Or does he believe that the Government can issue money payable in nothing, redeemable in nothing, and that, too, without any limitations as to time or amount, and yet that such stuff will be good money as long as it exists? A Populist may be-Heve such a thing possible. I do not.

People earn money by all kinds of labor. Men who mine gold and silver furnish the world with substances which have been used for ages as money. The Government coins those substances for the purpose of showing the quantity and quality of each piece. The people furnish the metal out of which the coins are made. By the process of coining the Government creates

Money is used to facilitate exchanges. People make money by producing the articles out of which money is made or by producing the articles that can be exchanged for money. When man gives his note for \$100 in exchange for a horse, the man is worth no more than he was before he bought the horse, if \$100 is the fair value of the animal. He has the horse, but he owes its full value. When the Government issues a greenback or a bond, no value has been created by the transaction. The Government may exchange them both for gold, but the Govern ment at once becomes indebted for the full amount of these obligations

No doubt it is better to make money than to borrow it; but do not forget that the Government never received a dollar for a single green back or for any Government bond without borrowing the full amount thus received. The moment such a paper obligation leaves the Treasury it is a "promise to pay" real dollars, and the property of the Nation is pledged to such pay-

These Populists are all the time crying out against mortgages ; and yet THEY WOULD PUT A MORTGAGE OF UNTOLD BILLIONS upon the entire property existing in this country. Or do these gentlemen think that demand note and Government bonds need never be paid? To listen to their talk one would think that they believe that a kind of money is possible simply tion can be obtained for paper money without any kind of redemption. I have been for years endeavoring to get some one of them to send me a sample of such wonderful paper money. I am anxious to look at it, to examine it, so as to

A FEW THINGS ARE RIGHT. Why wonder, then, that I should have said to

my St. Paul audience: You've got to meet a new party. believes that everything was wrong and that every-thing is still wrong; that thinks that wisdom never struck the earth until a few years ago, when th

first Populist was born. "I. D." virtually admits that my claim as to the belief of his party is correct. Hear him;

And the new party, he says, "believes that every-Well, isn't it wrong? Will Mr. Horr tell us what is right to-day? Now, even the money-lenders are not happy, for their securities are turning into chaff. And if "wisdom struck the rth" before the People's Party was born, did it light?

I assure this Populist writer that the world is full of things which are right. To name for him all such things would require voumes. To enumerate the blessings that I know about myself would be to write a book. For example, patriotism is a good thing; it is right; patriotism is not dead here in the United States.

Honest men and women abound all over this nation. Our country is full of people who are striving to make this world better. It is right that such should be the case. The great majority of the religious people of

the world are sincere, are not hypocrites. They are struggling each day to live pure and upright lives. That, too, is quite right. Mothers, as a rule, still love and care for their

children as tenderly and as patiently as they have ever done. It is well. The majority of our business men are upright and honest in their dealings. Our country is full

of men whose word is as good as their bond. Most men in this country believe in decency, in law and order. Crime is not generally ap-

proved of by the masses; and meanness is not at a premium among our people. The upward tendencies of civilization are gen-

erally recognized by the sensible men and women of the United States. This is all as it should be. "If wisdom struck the earth before the Populist party was born, where did it strike?" asks Ignatius, I answer:

It has been occasionally lighting through all the ages past. Solomon had a touch of it. Socrates and Plato would compare favorably with Donnelly and Weaver. England, France and Germany have no doubt had a sprinkling of wise men during the last thousand years. Indeed, wisdom at times may have taken up her abode even in this Republic of ours. This Nation need not despair. I recall with little effort such names as Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Marshall, Story, Webster, Clay, Greeley, Douglas, Sumner, Chase, Fessenden, Blaine and Abraham Lincoln, besides a host of others that might

be readily named. If Jerry Simpson, Senator Peffer, Governor Walte, Governor Pennoyer, James B. Weaver, Calamity Weller and Ignatius Donnelly are wise men, then the men named above were all fools Honestly, I prefer to be found training with those "old fogies" rather than with these "new lights." Mind you, the question of finance was studied carefully by most of those men. More than that, the world has produced thousands of able, studious men in the past centuries who have given careful and lifelong attention to financial questions. This entire army have been all wrong if these Populists are right. I hesitate to believe when men tell me that only fools have

heretofore been born. "WHAT THIS FOOL MEANT."

Mr. Donnelly seems to be angry because I attempted to illustrate that money must always be composed of some substance which possesses value in itself, or, if it be paper money, that it must always be a promise to pay a certain amount of some substance. Hear him:

What this fool meant was that you can't have money without it has intrinsic value. Now everybody knows that a \$1,000 United States bond is not only worth its face, but commands a large premium. It has no intrinsic value. It cost about five cents to make it. It is not made of gold or silver. It simply represents the faith and credit of the Nation. No banker indorses it. Now if this bond was cut up into separate bonds of \$5 each would they not be also worth their face value?

a little bond, a baby bond? And if the Nation's THE SHIP CANAL PROJECT. faith and credit are good for \$1,000 are they not good for \$5, especially if the bill is legal which the bond is not? And does not the history of those \$50,000,000 greenbacks demonstrate all

Did any one ever find more financial nonsense than is condensed into the brief quotation above? Mr. Donnelly tells us that a United States bond has no intrinsic value, that it does not cost five cents to make it. He ignores the fact that the calue of the bond is not in the paper itself. It is IN THE PROMISE of which the paper is evidence. That promise is and always must be an agreement TO PAY SOMETHING WHICH HAS INTRINSIC VALUE. The bond is not 'gold or silver." True, but it is a PROMISE TO PAY GOLD OR SILVER, and its value consists in the fact that the Government is able to pay and does pay such promises at maturity. The Government might make such a promise and never put it into writing or print it in any way. Yet the promise would be worth the amount verbally agreed upon, because such amount would be paid on demand.

"If the nation's faith and credit are good for \$1,000, are they not good for \$5?" asks "I. D." Most certainly they are. That does not touch the point in issue at all. If the Nation's faith and credit are good for \$1,000, does it necessarily follow that they must also be good for \$19,000,000,000? That is the real question at issue. Indeed, that sum will not meet all the purposes for which the Popullsts would have the Government issue paper money.

Will Mr. Dennelly indicate whether he believes that there is any limit to the credit of a nation? If the Government can create money by simply running a printing press, will it make any difference how much of such money it makes and puts

Is there any point as to amount beyon a government cannot safely go? It has been conceded generally in the past that such a limit does not exist as to all nations. That has been the notion of financiers of the world, before the world had been illuminated by these modern Populist lights. Since the blazing glory of their wise teachings irradiated this planet, I am unable to state what the new refulgence has revealed upon this subject.

If the credit of an individual or a nation can not be destroyed by an overissue of obligations it will be news to me. The world is full of business men who may be "old forces" and yet they will hesitate to believe such foolishness as these Pop-

SOME FATHERLY ADVICE.

One word more I address directly to Mr. Donnelly himself. I am somewhat familiar, Ignatius, with your efforts to abolish Shakespeare. I meet some people who doubt your success it that effort. Your present effort to abolish all the well-known laws of finance may also prove a failure. I beg of you do not try to do too much Did you ever contemplate trying to abolish the law of gravitation? Why not? That is an "old fogy" institution. Suppose you try your at that next. Just set the planets to running wild through the realms of space. They would not become worse tangled up, be more erratic in their courses or more likely to go to smash than

Permit me just one suggestion. Whateve attempt in the future, try and let your efforts be governed by rules which are recognized as proper among all gentlemen. Never write and publish anything, the perond reading of which will make you ashamed of yourself.

According to the philosophy so aptly state by General Garfield, you are compelled to live and associate with Ignatius Donnelly 265 days of each year of your natural life. How important then that you retain your own self-respect. Read over again your "screed" in "The Representa- meet these efforts of Chicago and Canada with entive" and then tell the world candidly if its erry equal to their own. perusal has a tendency to make you feel proud of yourself. If it does, then it will enable the people of the United States to determine the "kind of meat on which you feed, and on which you grow so great."

People may have horest differences in this sever object to clear out and telling sentences That, however, never gives a man the right to indulge in vulgar invectives. Men of genuine culture never bemean themselves by descending into the mire.

ST. JOHN AT PROBLETION PARK.

HE TALKS ABOUT TAMMANT INFLUENCE AND ANSWERS SOME QUESTIONS.

Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, ran for President of the United States on a Pro-hibition nomination in 1884, was appointed some time ago general manager of the temperance branch of the American Union Life Insurance Company, and is now a resident of New-York, has been studying up Tammany Hall methods recently, and yesterday at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, spoke before an audience of respectable size on "Tammany, or Ros to the Development of American Christian Civiliza-tion." The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, who presided, invited Mrs. Bailly, a well-known temperance reformer, to answer a question before Mr. St. began. The question has become a familiar one re-cently, and was, "If women received the right to vote, would not the 's'um' women outvote the moral women?" Mrs. Bailly, in an exhaustive answer, asserted that no such result need be feared. "Ten slum women," said she, "out of every hundred only would vote. Ninety per cent of the moral omen would vote, and, therefore, there would be

no danger. Dr. Funk then read a letter from John Berry, of Brooklyn, in which he charged Mayor Schieren with permitting the Sunday opening of saloons. This and preliminaries proved of greater interest than anything that the ex-Governor of Kansas had to say, for when Mr. St. John began his speech it was found that he treated his subject in a general way, and not, as was expected, in a specific way, He only got an occasional cheer, and when Dr Parkhurst's name was mentioned a feeble attempt at applause was made by one man. Evidently perat applicate was made by one man. Evidently perceiving that he was not talking as strongly as he was expected to talk, the ex-Governor said: "If I was God Almighty for fifteen minutes I would either abolish the Senate of the United States or elect it by a direct vote of the people." The ex-Governor went on to say that the reason he would do this was because that body had been elected to reduce the tariff and it hadn't reduced it; "because," said he, "Tammany influence dominated it. There is," he continued, "a Tammany influence in almost every church in the land. There are to-day \$1,709.000,909 of private mortgages in this State alone, equal to almost the entire circulation of money in the United States, all through the Tammany Hall method of politics. In regard to our National Senate I vould say that at the present time it is a stench in the nostrils of common decency, through the influence of Tammany politics. There are 940 miles of liquor stores in this country, and it would take an express train twenty hours to pass through this legalized street of Tammany hell. There was expended in this country in the year 1836 for liquor \$1,509,009,000, and 150,000 people died from drink. When the choiera scare was at this port recently Governor Flower called out the militia. He was asked if he didn't fear that the people would call him to account for that. The Governor responded heroically: 'I don't give a damn; I am fighting cholera.' (Laughter.) My friends, the reason Governor Flower was so heroic was because cholera had no votes. (Laughter.) Satoill recently issued a decree that hit the Catholic saloon-keepers between the eyes. God bless the man who does anything to make the liquor traffic in this Nation disreputable." (Applause.)

Some questions were then asked the speaker, of which this is a specimen: "Suppose a ticket headed by or approved by Dr. Parkhurst and Archbishop Corrigan—without any reference to making war on the liquor traffic-was to be nominated this fail in New-York, what would you advise the Prohibitio ceiving that he was not talking as strongly as he was expected to talk, the ex-Governor said:

and establishing some sort of manicipal random what then?"
"Nothing, then," answered the ex-Governor. "I would prefer the grogshops of to-day to the municipal saloon of the morrow."

This reply was also greeted with applause, and, after some more desultory questions had been put and answered, everybody went home.

MR. VERPLANCK COLVIN DEFENDS IT WITH FACTS AND FIGURES.

NO CHANNEL FOR SEAGOING VESSELS WANTED-EX-SENATOR SLOAN'S ESTIMATE OF

COST EXCESSIVE. To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: The letter of my friend Senator Sloan, pub lished in The Tribune of the 4th inst., is so earnest and evinces so much alarm at my suggestions relative to ship cana's for New-York that a sufficient to explain more fully the ideas I have advanced, and also to set aside the overestimates of expense which some one has imposed up tor Sloan, appears to be necessary. I cettainly

never for one moment contemplated any such enor

mous expenditures as the Senator fears. In the first place, by "ship canals" I have meant such constructions as are proposed at Panama or Nicaragua, but canais of size sufficient to afford an outlet for the small shipping of the great lakes to New-York. There is no need of making inland navigation for seagoing steamships, nor for the huge tramp steamers. To do that would be to pay the expense of taking away terminal busifrom the port of New-York.

We will not have nor allow any such ship canals As a matter of fact, I think it will be found that the plan I advocate differs but little from that of Senator Sloan; the material difference being that I urge the enlargement of both the Erie and Champlata cannis to dimensions adapted to navigation by average small shipping of the great lakes, as well as for barges.

The work we have to do is to get the traffic of the great lakes to New-York. As an engineering problem the size and tonnage of the lake shipping are the governing conditions, limited or restricted by the water power available and the financial

Now the financial aspect of this ship canal quer tion is not only the "overshadowing and controlling part," but it is all there is of the question. It is great State and metropolis that we seek, in order to retain the dignity, the comforts and power which intellect and efforts of the workers of New

First, then, to consider the exact nature of the We cannot think of building a canal by which seagoing steamers shall go to and from Chicago and England. Such a result would be bad manage other dangers; the progress of Canadian and Western canals warns us not to be too guarded in our expenditures for the protection of our water

open a ship canal connecting the Chicago and Degreat lakes into the Missisippi, and give Chicago water navigation to the Atlantic, in favorable seasons, nearly the entire year. This great work is being presecuted with unparalleled energy on a chinery useful for such work is being employed laid in the bed of the channel to remove the earth the rock is drilled and blasted with marvellous erricks, drednes and holsts hurry away the ma-

Duluth to Chicago pass down the St. Lawrence to the sea, and thus, in two directions, the cream

Honor and interest nlike require that we should made with wistom and discretion, and I shall pay for their profits fairly. The St. Lawre counties, the farming interests of the central and

the average or mean maximum tonnage of the R. G. HORR. | will indicate the dimensions of the canal enlarge-1950 we learn that the floating equipment of the three of which navigate the St. Lawrence and Lake Champiain. Of these vessels 307 were propellers carrying both passengers and freight, 453 were propellers earrying freight only, 309 were sailing vessels, schooners, 301 were barges and 50 were sidewheel and other vessels. This float-

	dlows:	
	Vessels.	Tons.
ake	Superior 167	47,101
ake	Muron and St. Clair, 726	2003971
ake	Michigan	278,476
atte	Erie 664	
ako	Ontario 131	FE
22455	Viscoundates 103	200,820

The census gives as the average tonnage of these vessels the following statement: Propellers carrying both passengers and freight, 469 tons; propellers car

vessels the following statement: Propellers carrying both passengers and freight, 49 tons; propellers carrying freight only, 84 tons; bars, 51 tons; schooners, 198 tons; barges, 49 tons. It is said that only twenty-one of the propellers are of over 1,500 tons burden, and that 407 are under 1,500 tons, and 335 under 1,600 tons. The general average tomage is 495 tons per vesse.

These, then, are the ships of the lakes. It is evident, therefore, that we need no gigantic canal construction for the accommodation of such vessels. For the vessels of 400 and 500 tons the water supply of the Eric Canal will be sufficient between Oxwego and Troy. On the Champadin, 81. Lawrence division, inere is abundance of water for vessels of 1,000 to 1,500 tons, by way of Caughnawaga. We have, therefore, two excelent routes available. The ordinary canaboats can come on as usual, via Buffaio from Lake Eric. The sloops and barges can come via Oxwego and Troy to the Hudson, and propeliers and sidewheel steamers of even 1,000 to 1,500 tons can come by the St. Lawrence and Champiain route to New-York.

As to the expense, careful surveys and estimates have been heretofore made both by the engineer department of the State and by the United States Army engineers. By the State engineer department the enlargement of the Champiain Canal to a depth of 13 feet and bottom width of 100 feet, with locks 270 feet long and 45 feet wide between Whitehall and Fort Edward, was estimated at \$1,374.977. The United States engineer department estimated this division at \$1,700,000, making the total cost \$1,000,000 for 10,000,000 to 1,500 tons burden, with 14 feet draught.

Hence we have, as I have said, a practicable canal to the Champiain-St. Lawrence conais, as enlarged, which will admit the passage of vessels of 1,500 tons burden, with 14 feet draught.

Hence we have, as I have said, a practicable canal is to be built wholly in the United States it will cost much more than the amount indicated; but its not this, necessarily, an international affair, and sh

its canals from Lake Champlain by way of the St. Lawrence to Ontario for these precise purposes.

If we now turn to the section between Albany and Oswego, we find 200 miles of canal called for; but it need not all be new canal. A great portion of the right of way and canal itself already exists. On the basis of cost of the Champlain division, to fit its 73 miles of line for ships of 1,500 tons at \$11,000,000, this 200 miles from Albany to Oswego should not cost more than \$50,000,000, nor indeed as much; for it need not be so expensive. In fact Colonel Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, has made a survey for such a canal between Oswego and Albany; providing for a depth of water of 10 feet, bottom width of 120 feet, with locks 185 feet long, and his estimate of the cost was \$25,000,000. Captain Kingman, of the Army Engineers, estimated the cost vastly greater; but he made no surveys, and his views were rather analogies based on proposed entire new canal work and abandonment of the present Erie canal in the Mohawk Vailey. It is important to consider that the canal 10 feet deep from Albany to Oswego will accommodate our smaller vessels of war, if they should be needed on the lakes. It has been shown that a war vessel of 12 feet draught could be lightened of armament, guns etc., so as to specifily pass to Lake Ontario by such a canal, and thus an equal naval force of the United States be maintained upon that lake; a force so recently jeopardized by the bringing in by Grea' Britain of armed revenue vessels, having ram bows and rapidifie guns. The construction of the Niagara canal by the general Government would permit the passage through our own canals of such of our war vessels to the upper lakes; but the Chicago-Desplaines canal will effect this result by way of the Mississippi by 1895.

But is an expenditure of \$25,000,000 necessary to get the results here desired? I think not. Of

course, if money is to be wasted or frittered away, as has too often been done on canal work, the cost will be extravagant; but with the right of way already to a great extent owned by the State; with one bank of the canal, in most places, already built; with the mechanism and material of locks so largely on hand; the reservoirs and feeders already constructed, surely a rational ship canal can be had at reasonable cost. The upbuilding of New-York is the work our citizens must ever keep before them, and the interests of must ever keep before them, and the interests of the weathers of the Gulf, spending \$25,000,000 sangly and alone to secure this outlet; absorbing some of the riparian rights of New-York's St. Lawrence frontier, and draining the great lakes and business southward.

We must remember that we are more powerful and more wealthy than Canada, and not allow our thrifty Northern neighbors to eclipse us in commercial waterways. In this direction the United States Government is disposed to give its aid to the extent of \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Why should we refuse to receive this aid? Why should it not be furnished in the way of United States bonds—somethat as proposed for the Nicaragua Canal? The depth and capacity of the canal can be specified in these bonds, and thus the interests of New-York be protected. New-York has special right to the support of the general Government in such an enterprise. It has made its expensive system of canals free to the whole Nation; and at the foundation of our Nation it gave to the Government the control of the custom duties of the port of New-York how yielding more than 62 per cent of the total custom revenues of the United States), when it might have retained a sufficient percentage not only to build ship canals, but to have made its people free from all necessary land or personal taxation. There is no reason, therefore, why the United States of the order from all necessary land or personal taxation. There is no reason, therefore, why the United States bonds to privat

All these interests must be can also cannot be built, scion, I will say that the plan I advocate scatly different from that of Senator Sloan, except in so far adapting the means to to secure that unanimity of sentiment at among our people which is essential to for this reason. I favor the construction that to Oswego, maintain-

n short, these great results can be had for the derate expenditure shown in ten years or less, it limit ourselves to constructions which will bring trade of the lakes to New-York, but do not lid a river so large that it shall flow past our to Europe. VERPLANCK COLVIN. Albany, Aug. 7, 1894.

occurred at the junction of Third-ave, and One-hun dred-and-twenty-fifth-st. at \$30 o'clock yesterday crash. This is one of the busiest corners in the city, and the accident happened at the time traffic was at its highest. At this point the Third-ave, cars cross the track of the One-hundred-and-twentyfifth-st. line. The cars are run at such frequent intervals that signal men with flags are stationed at the crossing to prevent just such accidents as hap-Car No. 201 on the Third-ave "S" of the One-hundred and twenty-fifth-st. line under the control of John Cunningham, was on its signal. He appeared to have completely lost his head Without stopping, Cunningham's car struck the Third-ave, car broadside with a crash. There was a shower of glass and a rush of panic-stricken passengers from both cars. Fortunately, there were few passengers in either car, and nobody was hurt. Just before strikking the Third-ave, car Cunningham's car struck the hind wheel of a double-seared from January I the amount is a long, an increase of \$720.867 way west, under full headway. The car was sig-

TO VISIT THE NEW SEMINARY.

Delegates from the city councils of the Catholic Benevolent Legion met yesterday afternoon in Cathedral School Hall in East Fiftleth-st., to arrange the details for the visit of the members of the Legion to the new diocesan seminary at Valen-tine Hill, Yonkers, September 2. Archbishop Cortine Hill, Yonkers, September 2. Archbishop Corrigan, attended by a committee of the clergy, will receive the visitors and will excort them through the building. The city councils will be conveyed to Punwoodle by special trains over the New-York Central and New-York and Northern Railroad, the first train leaving the Grand Central station at 1 o'clock p. m. Several sections will follow at ten-minute intervals, and the entire body will arrive at Dunwoodle at 2 o'clock, where they will form in line and parade up to Valentine Hill.

THE DOG WAS EIGHT SPOTS SHORT,

A spotted for terrier and a well-dressed woman and a colored man, both of whom declared they owned the dog, occupied the attention of Justice Voorhis in Jefferson Market Court for over an hour yesterday morning. The woman said she was Mrs. Anna Ryder, of No. 57 West Forty-fifth-st., and the colored man said he was James Church, of No. 346 West Forty-first-st. The dog was not particular, and answered to the name of "Jack" woman called him, and was just as sociable with the colored man when he called him "Sport." Mrs. Ryder charged Mr. Church with having

The Judge remarked that the dog answered just

The Juage remarked that the dog answered just as readily to both names.

"That don't make no difference," said Church. "He's my dog. There's forty-four spots on him, fourteen of them on his belly.

Court Officer Connolly held the dog up and began counting the spots, but could find only six on the dog's helly. Justice Voorhis thereupon decided that Mrs. Ryder owned the dog, and advised her to take better care of him in future. Church was discharged, and left court angry at having been deprived of his dog, and trying to figure out where the other eight spots had disappeared to.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Refore Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Motions. Calendar called at 11 a. m. Class IV—Peeple, etc., vs. Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance Co., United States Life Insurance Co., United States Life Insurance Co., United States Life Insurance Co., vs. Bessau, Rowron vs. Rosendorff, Hutler vs. Prentiss, Class VI—Williams vs. Williams Class VII—Welchers vs. Smith, Ounsberg vs. Loew, Patterson vs. Stewart, Douglas vs. Tooker, Class VIII—Govin vs. Metg. Schnugg vs. Reid, Prudential Insurance Co. vs. Harrington, Lublin vs. Jacobsen, McKee vs. Weeden, Turnbuill vs. Turnbuil, matter of Lavelle, Greenwood Cemetery Co. vs. Hoctor, De Goode vs. Sestion, Canton Manufacturing Co. vs. Godfrey Co., Harshow, Stove Co. vs. Wilmerding, Flynn vs. Farrell, Jones vs. Watterson, People, etc., vs. S. Nicholas Bank, Schulffeld vs. Mutual Reserve Fund, Sanger vs. Frank, Thomas & Weile Lithographic Co. vs. Emmet.

Supreme Court—General Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—General Term—Before Freedman, J.—Court opens at 12 m. Motious.

Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned for the term. Superior Court—General Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—General Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned for the term. Superior Court—General Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—General Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—General Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—General Term—Before Booksiavet, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m. No. 3, Prince vs. Press Publishing Co.

City Court—General Term—Parts I, III and III—Adjourned for the term.

City Court—General Term—Before Coulan, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions.

City Court—General Term—Before Coulan, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions.

City Court—General Term—Before Coulan, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA

PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY ON TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS. ong the passengers arriving here on the Ca. nard steamship Etruria, from Liverpool, were Prederick M. Alger, W. C. Allison, Miss H. G. Allison

J. Howard Aliport, H. Angelo, Mr. and Mrs. A. 2 Auld, Horace T. Austen, Miss A. L. Austin, Y. Auld, Horace T. Austen, Miss A. L. Austin, M. and Mrs. S. T. Austin, William E. Balley, D. Rev. O. F. Bartholon, J. C. Bascome, James Bangate, Mr. and Mrs. William Birkett, Mrs. R. P. Brah, C. B. Brah, Mrs. R. P. Brah, C. B. Brah, Mrs. R. P. Brah, Mrs. R. Brah, Mrs gate, Mr. and Bispham, Mrs. Ruth Bitting, M. F. Blake, Mn. Nellie L. Bliss, Dr. and Mrs. D. Bonbright, Harry Boore, Miss A. P. Brennan, F. S. Brereten, J. Brereton, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, C. J. Brereton, Mr. Burnham, Mrs. A. Lloyd Burt, Mis. Budge, R. W. Burnham, Mrs. A. Lloyd Burt, Mis. Laura Burt, Dr. William Campbell, Miss Annie Laura Campbell, T. E. Carle, Miss Catherine Carlisle, R. J. Cooke, Walter Coulson, Mrs. Ernes Crossley, Miss A. de Cruckshanks, R. L. Cum the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. James Davis, Robert Day, Mrs. H. A. De James Dunne, Thomas Dunne, Mrs. A. L. Dutek Jeffery Eady, Mrs. C. E. Ferguson, Miss Appl Charles K. French, Miss A. M. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Garner, F. W. Mrs. J. L. Garner, F. A. Grandens, John Gates, R. P. Getty, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Goschen, Thomas Greenless, F. Greensaull, James T. Griffiths, C. A. Hanson, Mus. E. L. Haines, Charles E. Hannaford, Miss Amade C. Hardman, F. K. Hollister, K. V. W. C. Hardman, F. K. Hollister, K. V. W. Howlan Mrs. S. P. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hubbe Miss Clementine Dayle,
son, Mrs. Jared B. Flasg, R.
son, Mrs. Jared B. Flasg, R.
François, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Gala
François, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Gala
John Herdt, Miss Alice McNaught
John Dotersen, H. Roy, the R Berthet, the Rev. Edmond Richard, J. Struthers, Mrs. C. Karmen Smith, H. Schmied, Mr. and Mrs. José Sancho, Vincente Sancho, A. Rinsse de Saint-Victor, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tornquist, R. Well, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wilson, Miss Wilson, David Well, Miss Valentine Huart, E. K. Jones, Mr. and Wrs. P. R. King, E. C. M. Lauphin, Otto Lane, F. S. Lahm, Joseph Lemaitre, Emile Laval, R. W. Latshaw, Mrs. Caroline Metzger, Mrs. Zilme Monnat, I. C. Mack, A. Miot and Mr. and Mrs. O. Montagnet.

The Hamburg-American steamer Rugla, from Hamburg, brought among her passengers H. Hamburg, L. Von Berlow, Miss Auguste.

Montagnet.

The Hamburg-American steamer Hamburg, brought among her pa Benecke, Mr. and Mrs. E. von Berlow. Behrens, R. M. Bruer, Carl Brix. E. I Steuermann August Duvel. Mrs. Ma Miss Helene Denzer, Gustav Denzet Evans, S. Gemblizky, Mrs. Emilie Gr. Theresia Gesser. Mr. and Mrs. H. Hamimi Huber, Charles Kesting, Miss Son Gustav L. Mayer, Otto Merz. F. C. M. Martini, Josef März. M. Mittelbe Mortimer, Henry Peters, Ludwig P. Harriet Rothe, Mr. and Mrs. Alexa Miss Marie Rullhusen, Miss Blume Schrida Seidner, Miss Pauline Strauss, E. Steiner, H. M. Stegmann, George Miss Anna White, Miss Amalle Wer Wille and A. C. Wassmuth.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PROM

crude oil speculation remains stagnant, with the water resulting from drouth in the Pennsylvania regions is interfering with field operations and there ions, while from January 1 the amount is 080,188, figure ions, an increase of 8,729,807 gallons over the corresponding period of 1893.

The partial pipe line returns from August 1 to 9 (charters to the 10th), inclusive, were as follows:

Total barrels. 622.532 885.36 202.41 66.59

Average per day. 69.179 88.372 29.202 68.59

Refined petroleum is unchanged at 5.15 cents a gailon in barrels, 2.65 cents in bulk and 6.35 cents in cases at New-York, 5.10 cents in barrels and 2.60 cents in bulk at Philadelphia. Crude is 6 cents in barrels and 3.50 cents in bulk and naphtha 5.75 cents a gailon.

Foreign quotations are 1245 france per 100 kilos at Antwerp, 4.70 marks per 50 kilos at 15 cents and 2.4,83 4 per imperial gailon at London.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 12 (Special)—The corn best had rain year terday morning. That counted more than everything size and even put Friday's sensational document report in the background. Professionals started the seiling have and other portions of the West finally joined in. Prices declined 145 to 2 cents. The clear was at the bottom. September opened at 55%, soils between 56% and 55%. September opened at 55%, soils between 56% and 55% cents. There was some studied of the country awhile being the bottom of the country awhile being the bottom of the country awhile being the bottom of the country awhile the market clined to buy on breaks. But the longer the market clined to buy on breaks. But the longer the market lasted the more it looked as if the country built had lasted brought to a standardil, and as if the next that been brought to a standardil, and as if the next that would be a stampede. Receipts were light, III care; the weight of the professionals are going it have an innuise. THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

dry and hot again the professionals are going to have an innings.

Wheat showed some steadiness at the opening, and there was an inclination for a while to buy on the low control of spring wheat announced by the dovernment. The strength, however, did not hold out. When controls wheat controls while the buy on the low controls of the strength of the

318, sold between also over. Receipts were 213 cars, way closed 4% cents over. Receipts were 213 cars, estimate for Monday, 400 cars.

Provisions early were very strong, and, 17% rits, 125 cents. When corn broke, however, provisions also broke, the close showed about all the early advance lost. On the curb puts on September were also cents. Puts on May carn were 50%; calls, 34% cents. SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet, middling, 6%c; les middling, 6%c; good ordinary, 6%c; net and gross receipts, 48 bales, all new crop; sales, none; stock, 7,50 bales. ceipts, 48 bales, all new crop; sales, none; slock, bales.
Norfolk, Aug. 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 13-16; low middling, 6 36-; good ordinary, 5 11-16c, net and gress receipts, 18 bales; exports, coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 18 bales; stock, 5,700 bales.
Savannah, Aug. 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 65c, 16g middling, 64c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipt 12 bales, including 1 new crop; exports, coastwise, 2 bales; sales, 11 bales; stock, 7,762 bales.
New-orleans, Aug. 11.—Cotton dull; good middling, 65c; low middling, 65c; good ordinary, 64c; net and gross receipts, 506 bales, including, 45 bales new crop; exports coastwise, 378 bales; sales, 80 bales; stock, 32,300 bales.

Enropean Advertisements.

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